

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
30285

Seventy Nine Project – Reconnaissance and Sampling

Claim ID Numbers: 561122, 561133, 584602, 584611 and 587367

**New Westminster Mining Division
NTS 092G08**

**Claim Location: UTM NAD 83: Zone 10, 542850 East
5460750 North**

**Registered Owner: Doug Warkentin
Operator: Crucible Resources Ltd.**

Seventy Nine Creek and Seventy Nine Hill Areas - Exploration and Rock Sampling Report

October 24, 2008

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

30,285

Prepared By: Doug Warkentin, P.Eng

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Introduction

Location and Access

The Seventy Nine Project is located approximately 10 kilometres north-northwest of Stave Falls BC, and covers an area around the headwaters of Seventy Nine Creek straddling the Maple Ridge-Mission municipal boundary. Stave Falls is a small community within the District of Mission about 60 kilometres by road east of Vancouver. The project area is near the crest of a ridge of mountains the lie between Alouette Lake and Stave Lake, reaching a maximum elevation of 1100 metres. The general project location is shown in Figure 1.

The claim area is accessed by a network of old logging roads, only a few of which remain passable by 4WD vehicle. The principle road access is along District of Mission forestry roads from Stave Falls. A gated road passes through recent cut blocks to the southwest side of Seventy Nine Creek and is passable by a 2WD vehicle up to a point just inside the southern claim boundary of the project area. A separate road accesses the northwest part of the project area around Seventy Nine Hill from Maple Ridge, but this road contains very rough 4WD sections and is also gated at its starting point. Another gated forestry road provides 4WD access to the northeast side of Seventy Nine Creek, passing close to the project boundary, but does not connect with either of the previously mentioned roads. Much older overgrown roads can be used for ground access within the project area.

Tenure Information

The Seventy Nine Project consists of seven located claims with a total area of 484.5 hectares. The claims are all owned by the author, and Crucible Resources Ltd. has an option to acquire 100% ownership of these claims. Claim details are shown in Table 1. Expiry dates shown in this table only reflect the application of a portion of the work described in this report.

Figure 2 outlines the tenures of the Seventy Nine Project.

Table 1: Seventy Nine Project Mineral Titles

| Tenure Number | Claim Name | Owner | Good To Date | Area (Ha) |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| 561122 | 79 | 145582 (100%) | 2009/mar/31 | 42.13 |
| 561133 | SEVENTY NINE | 145582 (100%) | 2009/mar/31 | 147.47 |
| 584602 | 79 HILL | 145582 (100%) | 2009/may/25 | 84.26 |
| 584603 | 79 N | 145582 (100%) | 2009/may/20 | 21.06 |
| 584611 | 79 S | 145582 (100%) | 2009/may/20 | 84.28 |
| 587107 | 79 N SLOPE | 145582 (100%) | 2009/jun/30 | 63.18 |
| 587367 | LOST 79 | 145582 (100%) | 2009/jul/03 | 42.14 |
| | | | Total | 484.5 |

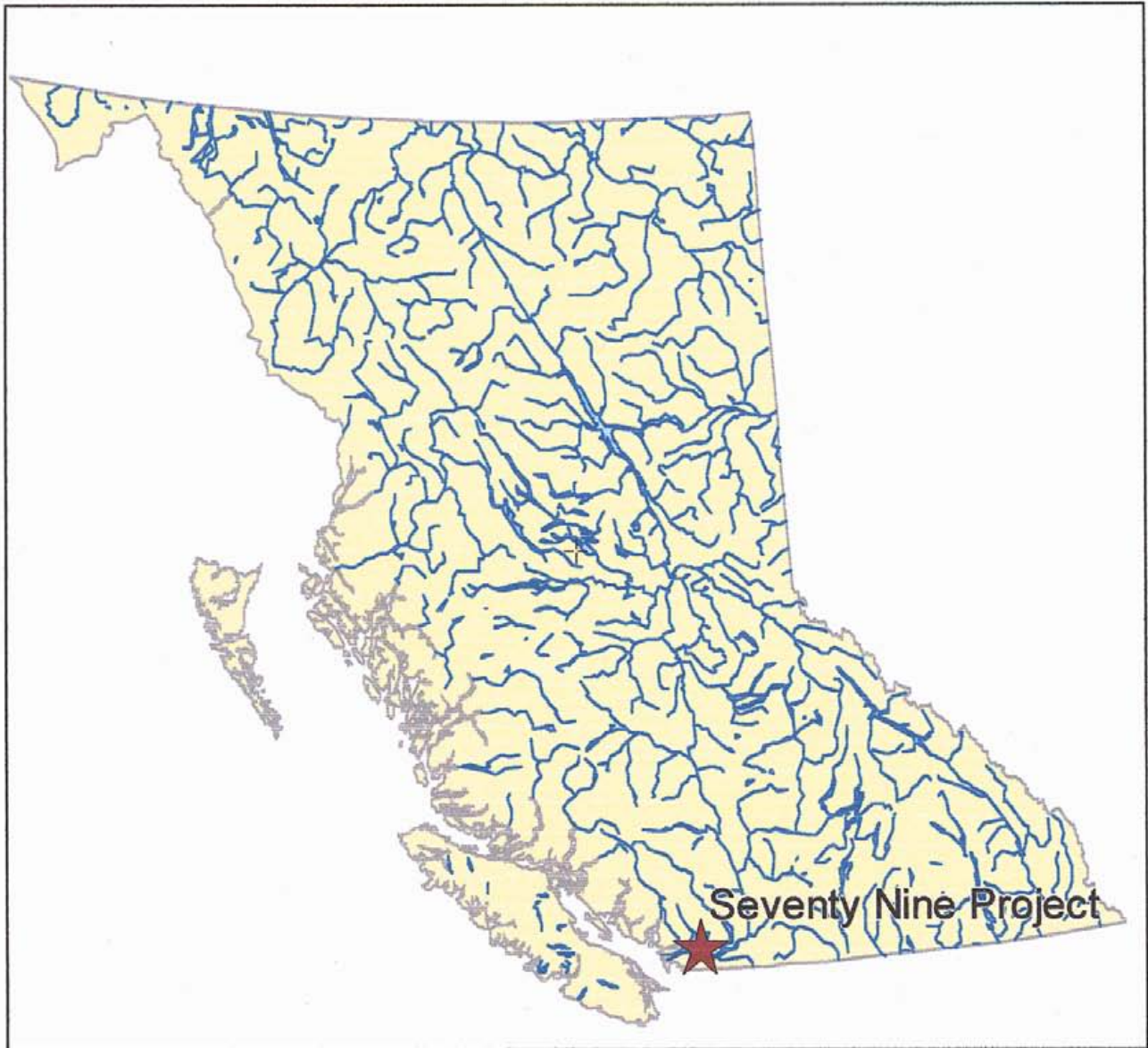


Figure 1 – Seventy Nine Project Location Map

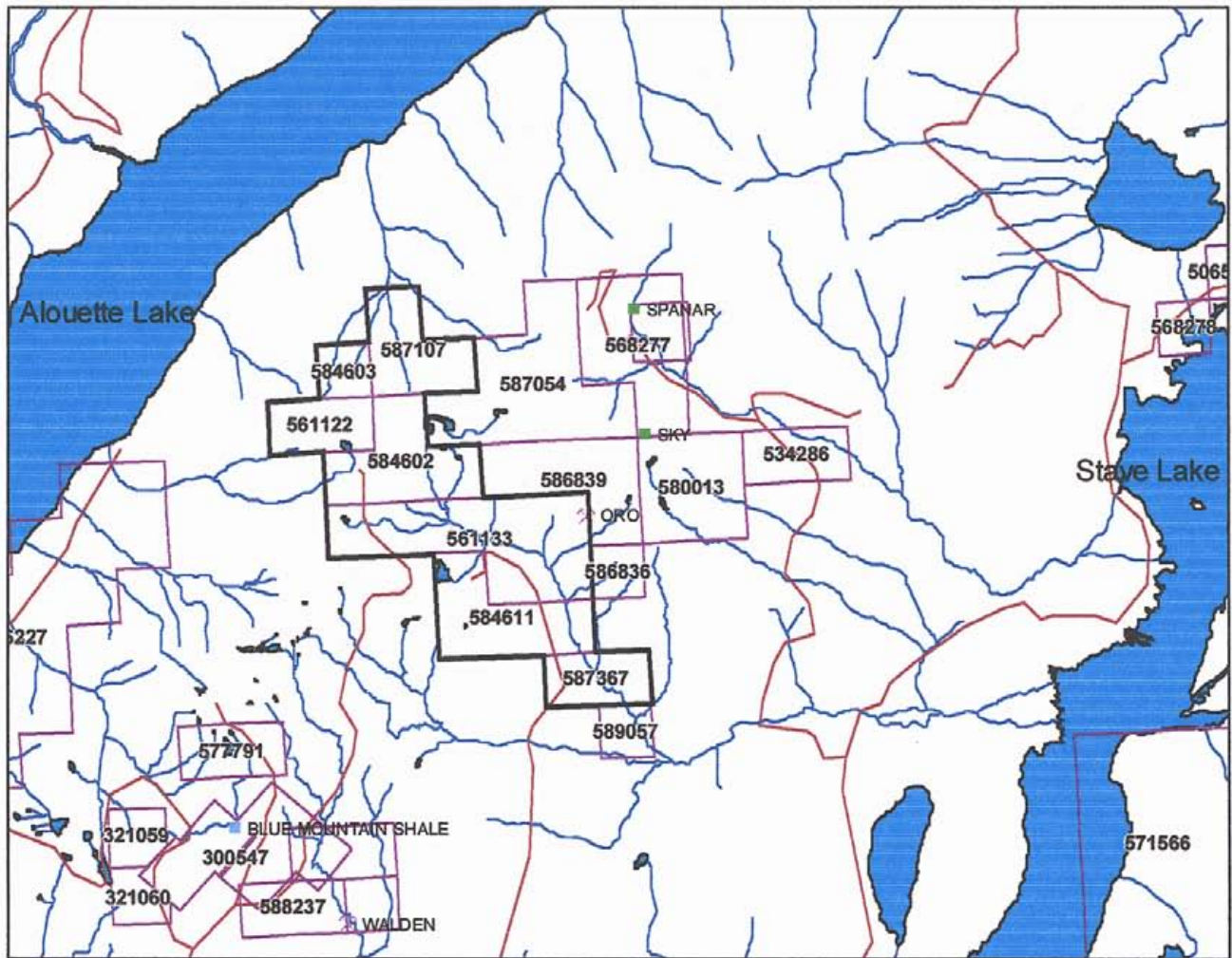


Figure 2 – Project Tenure Outline

Regional Geology

The majority of the region is underlain by Coast Plutonic Rocks. Lithologic units range from gabbro to granite but diorite, quartz diorite, and granodiorite intrusions of the Jurassic to Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex are most abundant.

Roof pendants and cappings of pre and post Coast Plutonic Rocks occur throughout the area. They consist of metasediments and volcanics, including the Paleozoic Twin Island Group, the Jurassic Harrison Lake Formation and the Lower Cretaceous Gambier Group. The region has been subjected to faulting and shearing with accompanying fracturing.

Areas of quartz veining and stringers, with or without disseminated sulphide mineralization, occur throughout the region. Mineralization has been described as occurring in three distinct modes: 1) quartz-pyrite (plus/minus chalcopyrite and magnetite) stringers and veins up to 6 centimetres wide in unaltered quartz diorite, 2) quartz-pyrite lenses up to 0.40 metre wide in unaltered quartz diorite and 3) silicified or calcsilicate altered shear zones up to 3 metres wide containing pyrite and trace chalcopyrite.

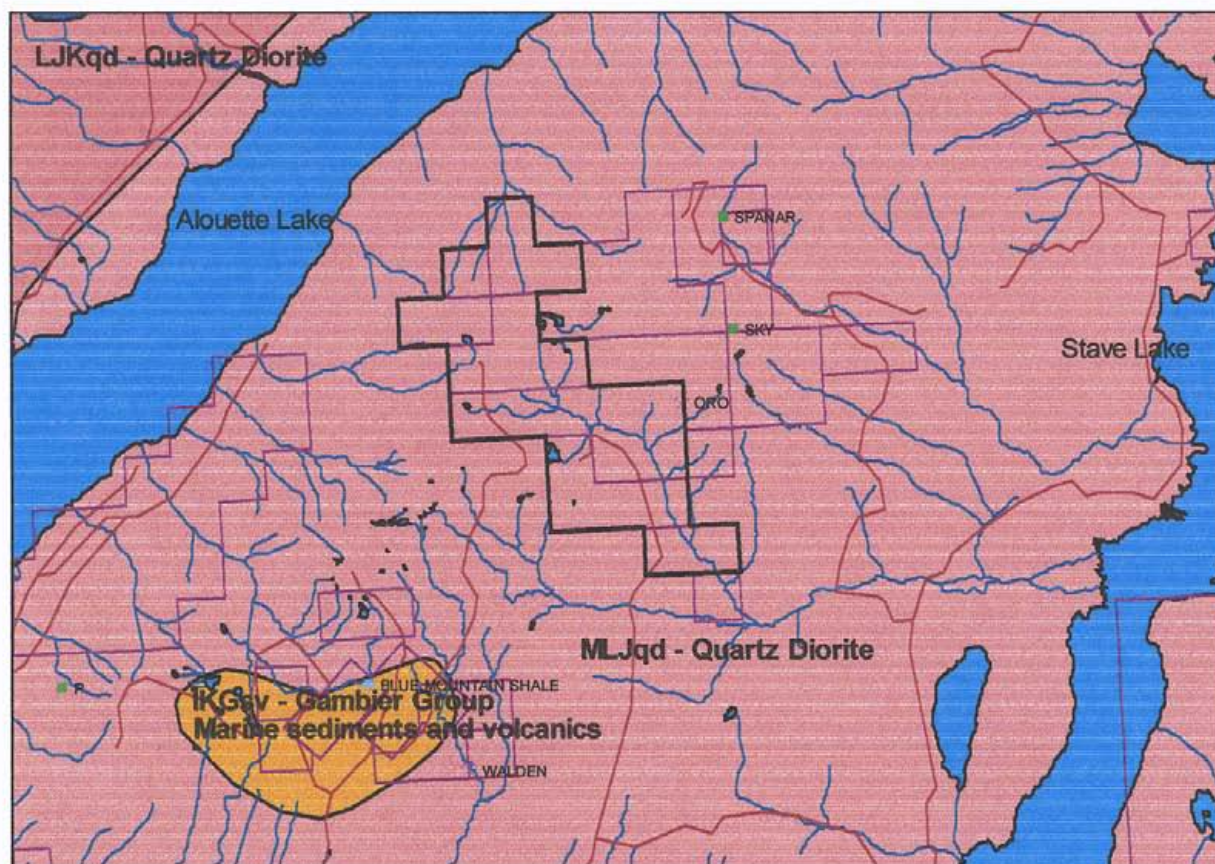


Figure 3 – Regional Geology

Local Geology

The claim area is generally underlain by the coarse to medium grained quartz diorite with minor phases of diorite and granodiorite. The GSC has determined the granodiorite phase to be younger than the quartz diorite and the quartz diorite younger than the diorite. All these intrusives are members of the Coast Plutonic Group. Aplite and basaltic dykes occur in numerous places along Seventy Nine Creek.

As noted above, mineralization regionally is known to have at least three distinct modes of occurrence:

- a) Quartz-pyrite stringers and veins up to 6 cm wide, in unaltered quartz diorite with local traces of disseminated chalcopyrite and magnetite.
- b) Quartz-pyrite lenses up to 0.40 meters wide in unaltered quartz diorite.
- c) Shear zones up to 3 meters wide, accompanied by either silicification or a calc-silicate alteration of the quartz diorite. Sulphide mineralization consists of disseminated pyrite with traces of chalcopyrite. Epidote is a common accessory mineral.

In addition, molybdenite mineralization is reported to occur as disseminated blebs in granitic rocks near zones of alteration.

Property History

The Seventy Nine Creek area appears to have a long history of mineral exploration, dating to at least the 1930's if not earlier. The 'Blue Devil' mine is listed as a producing gold and silver mine in the BC Ministry of Mines Annual Report for 1939, but no additional detail is given. Local histories describe a mine operating in the canyon of Seventy Nine Creek in 1938 and 1939 that may be this same operation.

Since 1970 available reports indicate that the area has been held by a variety of owners, several of whom have carried out limited exploration in the area, often in conjunction with more extensive work in the Kearsley Creek area to the north. The most detailed work was in 1980-81 when the K.D. claims were explored by Goldview Mines Inc., work that included a ground magnetometer survey, in addition to an unknown amount of prospecting work that has not been publicly reported.

In the early to mid 1980's the area was part of a larger project of Skyrocket Explorations and Resources Inc., but work along Seventy Nine Creek appears to have consisted of prospecting only.

Sampling by Sookochoff Consultants in 1987 and Zastavnikovich in 1988 showed significant gold and silver grades in a narrow shear exposed on a logging road above a branch of Seventy Nine Creek, which became known as the Oro Shear.

BC's Minfile database lists the Oro deposit as a past producer based on a report of very limited production from the '79 Hill and Blue Devil workings'. Investigations to date, however suggest that this past producer was separate from the Oro showings, which do not appear to have any significant workings associated with them.

Table 2. Recorded Mineral Occurrences on the Seventy Nine Project

| Occurrence | Status | Commodities | Production (tonnes) | Historical Grades (Date) |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|--|
| Oro | Showing | Au, Ag, Cu, Mo | | 2.3g/t Au, 22.4g/t Ag, 0.21% Cu (1987) |
| 79 Hill/Blue Devil | Past Producer | Au, Ag, Cu, Pb | 0.6 | 0.5g/t Au, 11.4g/t Ag, 1.15% Cu, 0.034% Mo (1988) 152g/t Ag, 101g/t Au, 0.33% Cu, 1.14% Pb (1939) |

In addition to vague references to the Blue Devil and 79 Hill operations from the 1930's, there is a later reference to a high grade gold sample (possibly float rock) found to the west and upstream from the Oro showing during prospecting in the early 1980's. It is probable that the various reports related to this property are indicating the presence of one or more separate poorly documented mineral occurrences located in the western part of the project area, in addition to the known Oro showing.

Summary of Work

Two days were spent on the Seventy Nine Project claim group in June and July of 2008 to collect samples and seek evidence of historical workings. On June 15th the abandoned logging roads above the headwaters of the creek were explored and a single stream silt sample was collected, along with two mineralized rock samples. On July 5th the lower sections of Seventy Nine Creek that lie within the claim group were explored. Three float rock samples were collected, along with a chip sample from an outcrop along the creek. Two silt samples were also collected from small tributary streams.

Work Program

Sampling and Data Collection

Relevant sample locations are identified on the maps in Appendix 1. Assay results for rock samples are summarized in Table 3, while results from silt samples are shown on the accompanying maps. Complete assay reports are included in Appendix 2. All rock and chip samples were dried, crushed, split and pulverized before being analysed for gold by fire assay and for a 34 element scan by ICP-AES. Silt samples were dried and screened at 80 mesh before also being analysed for gold by fire assay and for 34 element scan using ICP-AES.

The two areas visited are described below.

Table 3 - Rock and Chip Sample Description and Analytical Results

| Sample # | Date | Description | Width m | Co % | Au oz/t | Ag oz/t | Cu % | Pb % | Zn % | Mo % |
|-----------|-----------|---|------------|---------|------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| CR80615-1 | 6/15/2008 | Chips over 0.7 m alt zone in diorite | 0.7 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.01 | 0.005 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.003 |
| CR80615-2 | 6/15/2008 | Fan of ox., alt qtz/diorite (dump?) | | 0.001 | 0.108 | | 0.003 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.005 |
| CR80705-1 | 7/5/2008 | Chips over 1 m alt zone w py in diorite | 1.0 | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.01 | 0.179 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| CR80705-2 | 7/5/2008 | Qtz vein float rock in stream | | 0.002 | 0.000 | | 0.015 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.000 |
| CR80705-3 | 7/5/2008 | Small qtz vein float in stream | | 0.001 | | | 0.002 | 0.00 | | 0.002 |
| CR80705-4 | 7/5/2008 | Silicified stream flt with some py | | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.02 | 0.043 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.001 |

Seventy Nine Hill Area

The high promontory on the ridge above the headwaters of Seventy Nine Creek has been designated as Seventy Nine Hill. While this name was chosen based on the old '79 Hill' mine, it is not yet certain if this is the location of these old workings. Small trenches and mineralized float have been found in this area, but nothing yet that clearly indicates significant past workings.

Few clear outcrops were visible along lower sections of the logging roads that skirt the bottom of the hill, but this changed as the road rose up along the west side of the hill. Outcrops of quartz diorite dominate, but a small lens of altered diorite with limonite and pyrite was sampled near the westernmost bend on this road (CR80615-1). A short distance beyond this outcrop the roadway was substantially covered with friable, highly oxidized and limonitic float rock. This rock was primarily granitic, but appeared to contain some quartz. The material was derived from a small talus fan on an overgrown slope on the east side of the roadway. A sampling of these rocks (some up to 20 cm in diameter) was collected (CR80615-2).

Seventy Nine Creek Area

Seventy Nine Creek was followed northward from near the south-eastern claim boundary to a point upstream of the creek branch where the Oro shear is located. In the lower part of the creek there are numerous examples of mineralized quartz float, either with limonitic staining or visible sulphides, including pyrite and occasional chalcopyrite. Two samples of this quartz vein float were collected (CR80705-2 and -3). About half way between the southern claim boundary and the creek branch that passes the Oro, a prominent dyke with narrow shear zones cuts across the creek bed. A chip sample across this zone was collected where it outcrops on the west side of the creek (CR80705-1). Upstream from the confluence with the Oro branch there is a section of creek that passes through a steep canyon where little float rock was visible. Above this section little quartz vein float was present, but some silicified float rock bearing pyrite was seen and sampled (CR80705-4).

Interpretation of Results

Despite the appearance of vein mineralization in float rock found in the lower sections of Seventy Nine Creek, samples did not show any significant values in either base or precious metals. The sample taken furthest upstream was mildly anomalous in copper and zinc, but otherwise values were negligible. The narrow shear zone along the creek also showed anomalous copper values,

but not at economic levels. There are other reported occurrences of high copper values along this creek a little further upstream so it is possible that there is more significant source mineralization somewhere nearby and carefully mapping and sampling of these occurrences could be worthwhile.

The only stream sediment result of interest was CR80705-S1 taken from a small tributary on the west side of Seventy Nine Creek near the confluence with the Oro branch. This sample returned an anomalous gold value (0.08 g/t) in an area known to at least contain mineralised stringer veins. A follow up stream sampling program in this area would be justified to confirm this value and to sample other small tributaries in this area.

The rock samples collected on the west side of Seventy Nine Hill were of great interest. The chip sample proved to be only slightly anomalous for molybdenum, but the talus sample returned a significant gold grade (3.69 g/t) along with anomalous molybdenum values. The nature of this talus fan indicates a source higher up slope, which could either be an exposed shear zone or possibly a pit or adit from previous exploration. The gold grade seen makes the latter seem likely, and either way this discovery is well worth additional work to explore for the up-slope source of this rock.

References

- BC DEPT. of ENERGY MINES and PETROLEUM RESOURCES, Minfile Mineral Occurrence Database.
- KIDLARK, R.G., 1995, Geochemical Assessment Report on the Crickmer Property for Mijodrag Gordic. BC Assessment Report #24209.
- LORIMER, M.K., 1971, Report on the Alouette Lake Property for Skat Resources Ltd.
- PEZZOT, E.T. and SOOKOCHOFF, L., 1987, Geological and Geophysical report on the Spanar Property for Rudy Mitterer. BC Assessment Report #16404.
- RODDICK, J.A., 1965, Vancouver North, Coquitlam, and Pitt Lake Map-Areas, British Columbia, GSC Memoir 335.
- SHELDRAKE, R.F., 1981, Ground Magnetometer Survey – K.D. Mineral Claims for Goldview Mines Inc. BC Assessment Report #9412.
- ZASTAVNIKOVICH, S., 1988, Geochemical Report on the Golden Star and Oro Mineral Claims for 007 Precious Metals Inc. BC Assessment Report #18145.

Author's Qualifications

I, Douglas Warkentin, P.Eng., a professional engineer with a business address at 745 East 30th Ave., Vancouver, B.C., certify that:

I have been a Registered Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia since 1992.

I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. and hold a degree of Bachelor of Applied Science in Mining and Mineral Process Engineering.

I have practiced my profession as a Metallurgist and Mineral Process Engineer for 20 years.

I am currently employed as a Metallurgical Engineer by Kemetco Research Inc., Vancouver B.C., and have previously been employed as a Mineral Process Engineer by Vista Mines Inc., Coastech Research Inc., NTBC Research Corp., Biomet Mining Ltd., Blue Sky Mines Ltd., and Vizon Scitec Inc.

Since 2001 I have acted as an independent engineering consultant for a number of mining clients.

I am a qualified person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-1 01 in relation to metallurgical testing and evaluation programs.

I directly conducted or supervised all sampling, sample handling and preparation related to the Seventy Nine Project that is described in this report.

I am the sole author of this report.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not reflected in this report, the omission to disclose which would make this report misleading.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 24th day of October 2008.



Doug Warkentin, PEng.
Metallurgical Engineer

Statement of Costs**Site Reconnaissance and Sampling**

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Site Labour (22.5 hours @ \$45/hr) | \$1,012.50 |
| Transportation (mileage and fuel) | \$140.00 |
| Meals (2 days) | \$33.58 |

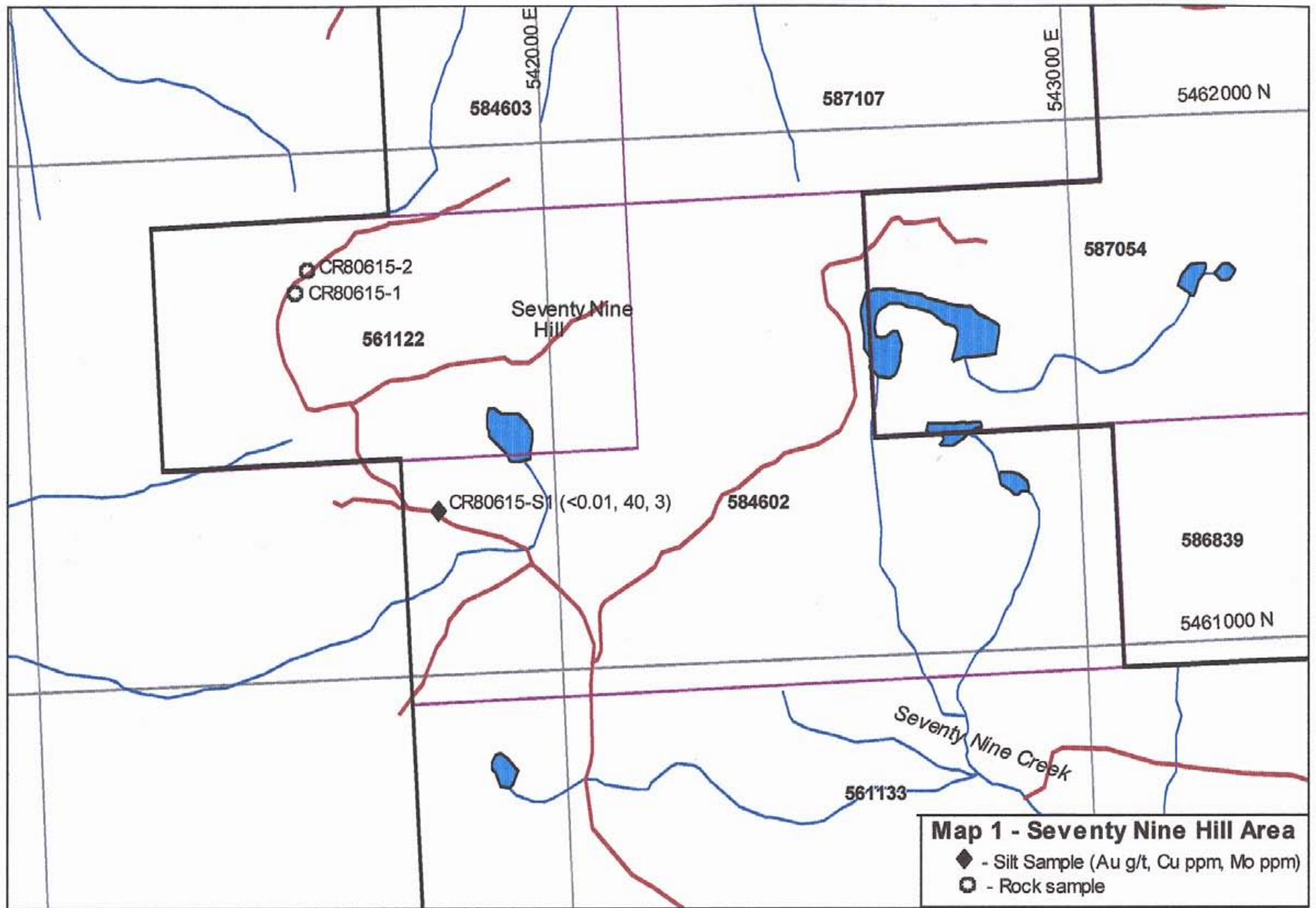
Sample Analysis

| | |
|--|----------|
| Sample Preparation (9 samples @ \$5.50/sample) | \$49.50 |
| Sample Assaying (9 samples) | \$182.86 |

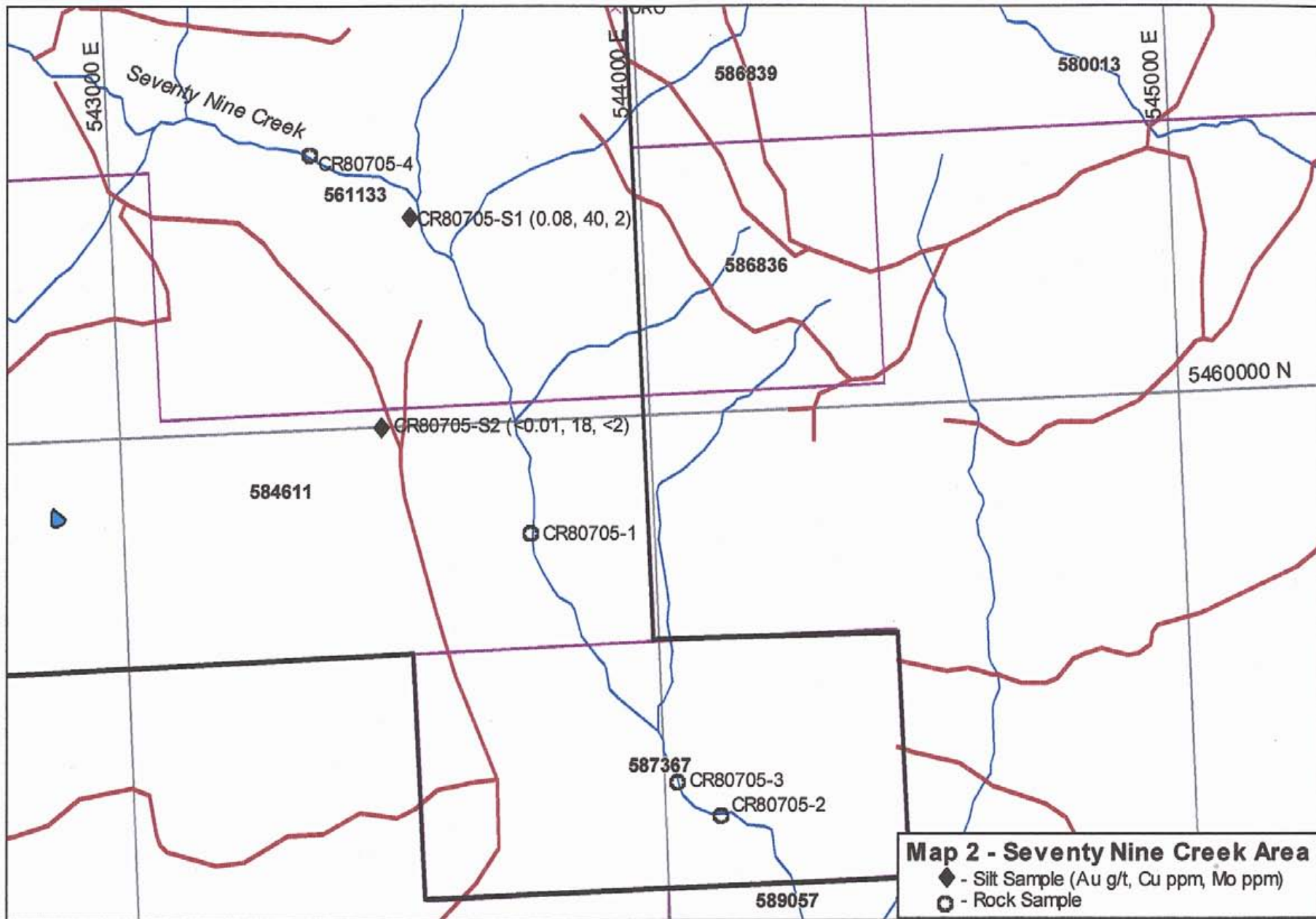
| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Report Preparation | \$270.00 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Total Cost | \$1,688.44 |
|-------------------|-------------------|

Appendix 1 – Sample Location Maps



Scale 1:10,000



Scale 1:10,000

Appendix 2 – Assay Reports



Assayers Canada
8282 Sherbrooke St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V5X 4R6
Tel: (604) 327-3436
Fax: (604) 327-3423

Quality Assaying for over 25 Years

Assay Certificate

8V-2755-RA1

Company: **Crucible Resources Ltd**
Project:
Attn: **Doug Warkentin**

Sep-22-08

We *hereby certify* the following assay of 6 rock samples submitted Aug-01-08

| Sample Name | Au g/tonne | Au-Check g/tonne |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| CR80615-1 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| CR80615-2 | 3.69 | |
| CR80705-1 | 0.02 | |
| CR80705-2 | 0.01 | |
| CR80705-3 | <0.01 | |
| CR80705-4 | 0.02 | |
| *0218 | 0.88 | |
| *BLANK | <0.01 | |

Certified by

Crucible Resources Ltd

Attention: Doug Warkentin

Project:

Sample type:

Assayers Canada

8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4R6

Tel: (604) 327-3436 Fax: (604) 327-3423

Report No : 8V2755RJ

Date : Sep-22-08

Multi-Element ICP-AES Analysis

Aqua Regia Digestion

| Sample Number | Ag ppm | Al % | As ppm | Ba ppm | Be ppm | Bi ppm | Ca % | Cd ppm | Co ppm | Cr ppm | Cu ppm | Fe % | Hg ppm | K % | La ppm | Mg % | Mn ppm | Mo ppm | Na % | Ni ppm | P ppm | Pb ppm | S % | Sb ppm | Sc ppm | Sr ppm | Th ppm | Ti % | Ti ppm | U ppm | V ppm | W ppm | Zn ppm | Zr ppm |
|---------------|--------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|--------|------|--------|-------|--------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| CR80615-1 | 0.3 | 2.02 | <5 | 47 | 0.5 | <5 | 0.28 | <1 | 10 | 16 | 54 | 6.07 | <1 | 0.23 | <10 | 0.84 | 804 | 25 | 0.03 | 2 | 873 | 18 | 0.35 | <5 | 2 | 61 | <5 | 0.07 | <10 | <10 | 54 | <10 | 62 | 6 |
| CR80615-2 | <0.2 | 1.17 | <5 | 49 | <0.5 | 18 | 0.02 | <1 | 6 | 22 | 31 | 10.32 | <1 | 0.20 | <10 | 0.11 | 304 | 47 | 0.01 | <1 | 1113 | 15 | 0.12 | <5 | 1 | 13 | <5 | 0.07 | <10 | <10 | 35 | <10 | 16 | 7 |
| CR80705-1 | 0.4 | 2.29 | <5 | 50 | 0.5 | <5 | 1.06 | <1 | 23 | 69 | 1792 | 3.72 | <1 | 0.08 | <10 | 1.78 | 731 | <2 | 0.06 | 7 | 1274 | 5 | 0.15 | <5 | 3 | 79 | <5 | 0.12 | <10 | <10 | 66 | <10 | 40 | 4 |
| CR80705-2 | <0.2 | 0.73 | <5 | 166 | 0.6 | <5 | 0.15 | <1 | 17 | 111 | 150 | 2.68 | <1 | 0.31 | <10 | 0.50 | 348 | 4 | 0.06 | 4 | 600 | 3 | 0.68 | <5 | 7 | 7 | <5 | 0.17 | <10 | <10 | 31 | <10 | 9 | 2 |
| CR80705-3 | <0.2 | 0.02 | <5 | <10 | <0.5 | <5 | <0.01 | <1 | 12 | 312 | 19 | 2.13 | <1 | 0.01 | <10 | 0.01 | 33 | 17 | 0.01 | 9 | 47 | 2 | 1.63 | <5 | <1 | <1 | <5 | <0.01 | <10 | <10 | 1 | 10 | <1 | 1 |
| CR80705-4 | 0.7 | 1.06 | <5 | 30 | <0.5 | <5 | 0.40 | 2 | 13 | 288 | 428 | 3.02 | <1 | 0.05 | <10 | 0.50 | 924 | 6 | 0.10 | 8 | 316 | 4 | 0.45 | <5 | 2 | 20 | <5 | 0.08 | <10 | <10 | 37 | <10 | 358 | 2 |

A .5 gm sample is digested with 5 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO3 at 95°C for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml.



Assayers Canada
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Vancouver, B.C.
V5X 4R6
Tel: (604) 327-3436
Fax: (604) 327-3423

Quality Assaying for over 20 Years

Assay Certificate

8V-2755-PA1

Company: **Crucible Resources Ltd**
Project:
Attn: **Doug Warkentin**

Sep-22-08

We hereby certify the following assay of 4 pulp samples submitted Aug-01-08

| Sample Name | Au g/tonne | Au-Check g/tonne |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| CR80615-S1 | <0.01 | <0.01 |
| CR80705-S1 | 0.08 | |
| CR80705-S2 | <0.01 | |
| *0218 | 0.90 | |
| *BLANK | <0.01 | |

Certified by _____

Crucible Resources Ltd

Attention: Doug Warkentin

Project:

Sample type:

Assayers Canada

8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4R6

Tel: (604) 327-3436 Fax: (604) 327-3423

Report No : 8V2755PJ

Date : Sep-22-08

Multi-Element ICP-AES Analysis

Aqua Regia Digestion

| Sample Number | Ag ppm | Al % | As ppm | Ba ppm | Be ppm | Bi ppm | Ca % | Cd ppm | Co ppm | Cr ppm | Cu ppm | Fe % | Hg ppm | K % | La ppm | Mg % | Mn ppm | Mo ppm | Na % | Ni ppm | P ppm | Pb ppm | S % | Sb ppm | Sc ppm | Sr ppm | Th ppm | Ti % | Ti ppm | U ppm | V ppm | W ppm | Zn ppm | Zr ppm |
|---------------|--------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|--------|-------|--------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| CR80615-S1 | <0.2 | 1.57 | <5 | 106 | 0.8 | <5 | 0.20 | <1 | 12 | 5 | 40 | 3.58 | <1 | 0.13 | <10 | 0.60 | 362 | 3 | 0.02 | 3 | 510 | 21 | 0.03 | <5 | 2 | 33 | <5 | 0.19 | <10 | <10 | 94 | <10 | 27 | 2 |
| CR80705-S1 | <0.2 | 2.01 | <5 | 96 | 0.5 | <5 | 0.51 | <1 | 11 | 10 | 40 | 4.46 | <1 | 0.04 | <10 | 0.42 | 474 | 2 | 0.02 | 5 | 776 | 30 | 0.05 | <5 | 2 | 36 | <5 | 0.10 | <10 | <10 | 128 | <10 | 61 | 2 |
| CR80705-S2 | <0.2 | 1.45 | 14 | 52 | <0.5 | <5 | 0.16 | <1 | 7 | 6 | 18 | 2.32 | <1 | 0.03 | <10 | 0.17 | 445 | <2 | 0.01 | 6 | 872 | 62 | 0.10 | <5 | 1 | 16 | <5 | 0.07 | <10 | <10 | 60 | <10 | 27 | 1 |
| CR-S 207 Res | 2.8 | 0.21 | 35 | 63 | <0.5 | <5 | 0.18 | <1 | 89 | 952 | 79 | 5.44 | <1 | <0.01 | <10 | >15.00 | 834 | 36 | 0.04 | 1931 | 165 | 36 | 0.02 | 5 | 6 | 2 | <5 | 0.01 | <10 | <10 | 18 | <10 | 7 | 3 |

A .5 gm sample is digested with 5 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO3 at 95°C for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml.

